Science Of Dry Farming; How To Do It Successfully

Tomato Culture

BULLETIN ARIZONA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Planting the Seed-Seed may be sown in the field where the plants are to re- Year. main, after danger from killing frosts is over; but it is usually preferable to transplanting to the field. Some seasons coldframes are inadequate and to the best success. The coldframe, a 16 inch plow, at 3½ foot intervals sirable in a soil containing alkall, inas-well placed in a protected situation, where the ridges are to be, placing a much as cultivation, by breaking up should be provided with ample cover to be partial in a provided with ample cover to be partial in a provided with ample cover to be partial in a provided with ample cover to be partial in a provided with ample cover to be partial in a provided where the ridges are to be, partial at the evaporating surface, counteracts the evaporating surface, counteracts the rest of the ridges. February 14, 1908, at the Yuma garden, out. frames were killed. In lieu of a glass irrigating water applied through the cheap cover of semi-transparent oiled intervening furrows. Guided by the fields during three years was as fol-muslin may be employed, admitting water line thus established, temato lows: chilly days, and adding materially to

The Soll. The soil of the seed bed should be a sandy loam, if possible virgin ground uninfested with damping-off fungi and other plant diseases usually found in soil which has been cultivated any length of time. The seed may be broad casted and brushed to a depth of half an inch or, better, may be sown in rows three to four inches apart. An inch of pure horse manure in small pieces will improve the surface of the seed bed. The water used for sprinkling should be as free from alkali salts as possible. Ditch water is usually preferable.

A stand of small plants being se-



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Poison, Kneumatism or Ecrema.

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Tomatoes belong to that class of cured, they should be thinned to a displants sensitive to the extremes both of heat and cold occurring in the arid the field. If coldframe space allows southwest. They must therefore be the seedlings may be transplanted to a grown in the interval between killing | distance of four inches each way and frosts in spring, and midsummer; and grown to larger size before removing, during the similar, but shorter fall sea- with the eart about their roots, to the

Arta. Condition. start the plants in coldframes, later for irrigation is an excellent disposi- during June and July when the main hotbeds with bottom heat are essential double furrows, right and left, with plants permit. This is especially de-

	Year.	Атеа.	Condition.
	1906	.52 A.	Large crop
	1907	.52 A. .50 A.	Small crop Medium crop
	- Saist		figure the intensive
1		200	culture as to labor
	requirem	ents, which	are therefore best
9	met in t	more thick	ly populated locali-

Varieties. The result of comparative thats with January and transplanted to the field Yuma garden is, that while Spark's early in March, will begin to bloom Earliana gives the earliest desirable fruit under our conditions, Dwarf Champion, nearly as early, is much the The main crop is harvested from about better producer and shipper; superior June 20 to August 1, a secondary fall in appearance and as a steady pro-longed bearer. Dwarf Champion and ing October and November. Burpee's Quarter Century, also a suc-

sful variety, are both of compact	At the Yuma garden the yields, r
arf hable, and distinguished by the se foliage which affords needed pro-	
	Marketa

Tillage In Orchards

		Salable		Condition
ar. 06 07	Area. 52 A. 52 A.	crop. 13531 lbs 5199 lbs.	Waste. 1810 lbs. 3446 lbs.	All favorable Serious losse worms nema
08	50 A.	8290 lbs.	10 to 50 Pct	cracked fruit by rain. ditto
	Insect Pe	sts and Dis	ease.	crop year by

The variations in crops shown about such as are incidental to most fi crops, are largely due in this expe ence to the several insect pests en- onions or peanuts. gated cut worm, attacking the storms comparatively in near the surface of the ground caused cultivated soils. loss of many plants in April and May

lasses mixture to the bran and Paris Drop or cover with soil, small portions mas and Hermosillo, ful to exclude chickens or other ani- inclusive. mals that might feed upon the mix-

The large, green tonacco worm appeared in July and September, work- are more than usually popular in this ing on the foliage and being attacked region. Between three and four milto best advantage by hand with scis- lion pounds annually of canned tomasors. The fruit, especially during the toes are consumed in Arizona, shipped season of 1967, was much damaged by in mostly from California at a disa small worm, apparently a Lexostege | tance of from three to 700 miles. It is or webworth, during July. For a time probable that here exists an opportunfrom 10 to 50 percent of the crop was lost from this cause.

subject to nematodes, especially in tensively cultivated land, sandy soils; and it is best to rotate the R. H. Forbes and

Anstralia He explains it in the Jour-

the soil should be broken up roughly

main in that condition until the begin-

in the early winter and allowed to re-

and with a view to the absorption of all

ground, but not much notice need be

on the roughly-plowed

the rain that falls. Weeds will pos-

nal of Agriculture:

ning of spring.

the sides of the ridges about three are best moved with as much soil as possible adhering to the roots, and should be irrigated immediately after they are set. Plants of Jwarf varieties the row breaking spaces between rows on opposite sides of the ridges, which subsequently serve as dry resting ground for the fruit laden vines. Whatever varieties may be employed, the plants should be so spaced as to ther-oughly cover the ground in hot weather, thus modifying the temperatures to which the fruit is subjected and restricting evaporation from the soil.

Irrigation and Cultivation. Throughout the season tomatoes in a well tilled sandy loam require irriga-Level ground laid out in ridges 24 tion about every 10 days-less often inches wide with intervening furrows from March to May: more frequently tion for the crop. The soil should be crop is borne. The usual cultivation ferfillized under the rows by opening should follow irrigation as long as the

out. The rough ridges thus formed The cost of irrigating and cultivating are smoothed with a heavy plank the crop is small, the main expense bewhen the temperature fell to 23 de-grees F., and tomatões in the cold dragged lengthwise of the ridges, and ing in picking and marketing the crop.

		2000	omen		
	Men's	n n	d boys'	T	eam.
	Time.		ime.		
	48 days	22	days	. 7	days
	85 days	38	days	1.0	days
	48 days	22	days	10	days
1	tection from				
	ing the pic Arizona, wh	ere i	the sumr	ners ar	e less
9	severe, vari	eties	of diff	use hal	bit, as
	Acme, grow		Harvest		

In the warmer valleys of Arizona, The result of comparative trials with Dwarf Champion tomatoes started in

	E TELESCON ANTANTANT	
	Conditions	Marketable crop per acre.
Ibs.	All favorable.	26,021 lbs
lbs.	Serious losses by	9998 lbs
	worms nematodes and cracked fruit caused by rain.	
Pct	ditto	18,780 lbs
	ground—virgin soil or been in a crop not affe	soil which h

paratively little damage in newly

Industrial Outlook.

green of good quality. In a separate the returns have ranged from \$2 a find it. vessel mix one quart of molasses with crate for the first shipments in June a half gallon of water. Add the mo-

Canned tomatoes, however-cheap, refreshingly acid in hot weather, and available for many forms of cookery, ning industry which may utilize the The roots, also, of tomato plants are product of a considerable area of in-

R. H. Forbes and E. L. Crane.

HINTS FOR STOCK OWNERS From Farm Journal

Carelessness in handling pigs is a bad habit to acquire.

Even on cold days hogs should have plenty of good fresh air. The idea that anything is good enough for a pig is a mistaken one.

Some corn stalks may be fed to the porkers every day. They are sweet and do the hogs good. Some farmers sell their corn shelled and others dispose of it in the ear, but western farmers find it most profitable to sell it in the hog.

Nowadays draft horses must be to the ground and be wasted and also matched to sell well. Choose for the breeding mare a solid color-dark bay, black or chestnut.

year around, the mature horses have ling cows. much stronger legs.

Horses off color and with peculiar and remember that four an amarkings never sell so well as those of keep an animal warm.

Every cow should be brushed thorkers that four and remember that four an animal warm. much stronger legs.

difficult to match. colts. It is so much easier to keep them out than it is to get rid of them if they once get a hold on the young

All good farmers watch the condition of their colts when put into winter quarters. A colt allowed to lose its colt flesh and become thin, will never ing from the start.

The best feeds are clover hay, a

Never feed corn alone to hogs. It is | in the sheep barn should be run through a cutter to increase the power

A julcy wether bung up in a cold, dry place will provide choice dinners for the family until it is used up. Don't forget to have mashed turnips and butter with it.

That nice ewe is just as nice for you to keep as she is for the man who likes the looks of her to buy. Unless you are overstocked, keep her; and if you are, better sell some other sheep. be made by almost any sensible farmer. About all that is needed is a support for the hay so that it shall not fall

be handy for the sheep to get at. A temper under control is an invalu-In countries where colts run out the able asset to a man employed in hand

Warmth is half the feed for cows,

oughly each day. Keeping the skin Look out for had habits in your clean and active is conducive to health. Make up your mind that you will not

let the calves get stunted this winter. Keep them growing. They will be better cows, and better cows are what we are all working for.

It is much better and cleaner not to wipe dairy utensils with a cloth, no matter how white it may be. If the make the horse he would if kept grow- cleansing water is plentiful and hot, the vessels dry much more healthfully without wiping.

There is no danger of overstocking mixture of oats, wheat bran, linseed- the dairy cow market so long as the systematic robbing of the herds by the The sheep barn must be dry and well disposal of the calves continues. When centilated. Foul odors and too much cows sell for from \$50 to \$70 at public sales, it seems like folly to hurry off Ail straw, stalks, etc., used for litter the calves for a few dollars a head.

THE POULTRY YARD From Farm Journal

Gather the eggs several times a day, | hatching, and by so doing I have won-Clean out the nest boxes and burn

Start right by getting better hens; end right by keeping them better. A good grain mixture for winter evening feeding is two-fourths whole corn, one-fourth wheat and one-fourth

Increase the supply of corn in the evening feeding as the weather grows Corn is an excellent heating

Ventilation that comes in everywhere countered. Most serious of these were the three species of worms working roots, tomato blight, and blossom end at all; it is cold shivers up and down the three species of worms working roots, tomato blight, and blossom end at all; it is cold shivers up and down the three species of worms working roots, tomato blight, and blossom end at all; it is cold shivers up and down the back and lots of discomfort. Don't let it be that way in your houses. I never crowd too many into one house; six square feet of floor space laving.

these pens I gathered my eggs for a few days.

derfully improved the laying qualities of my flock. This mating has also been the means of rearing birds with stronger constitutions-more hardy and vigorous.

In cold weather I feed oats and bran mixed with milk or warm water. I allow the mixture to stand over night, and feed warm in the morning. In the afternoon I feed corn. I keep ground bone in a box where the fowls can have free access to it. Occasionally I also supply oyster shell. The chill is taken off the drinking water. floor of the coop is bedded with straw or other litter. I have pullets that

were hatched in July that began laying in January. One pullet in particular began December 20th, and is still but was finally controlled by the usual buring the three years of our exhibiture of bran and molasses poisoned with Paris green, made up, as follows:

In a tub or barrel mix 25 pounds of bran with one-half pound of Paris

Industrial Outlook.

During the three years of our exhibit is about right. I have found double-board floors, up off the ground the best. I keep pienty of Separate all feathers in picking and straw on the floors and throw the off bran with one-half pound of Paris.

find it.

Changeable weather this month is from a pound of quick lime to a gallon to 65 cents late in July. But the de-mand for fresh fruit is limited, and the watch on the stock, and at once remove this for two or three days. Then skim green, stirring thoroughly, and use highest prices are now in large part an alling bird from the flock. A warm, and lift them out upon a siete for enough more water to make a dough secured by Mexican shippers in Guaywhose nearly nine pill each night for three nights in again in cold water, and allow to dry. of this poisoned mixture near the frostless climate enables them to reach plants it is desired to protect. Be care- our markets from February to May, back to good health. I keep close watch of my flock, and a day tap the cover with a stick so the dens that began to lay first after the air is changed. The dried ones molting I put into separate pens. From will flutter, and can be collected after

Dry Farming East and West

"Dry farming may be relied upon, farmers of all the nation. Dry farm-where rainfall is scanty, says Farm and Fireside of Springfield, O. "It is a well-the humid regions as well as for those based on scientific principles and the rainfall will mature crops, why should practice of ages. H. W. Campbell, who more be used when received through ica, has systematized some very old to do, why use more? Why not use practices and has preached them to the the excess to help out the dried-up despairing farmers of the semiarid acres beyond the persent limits of the west, until, sided by several seasons of flow? In brief, the conservation of excessive rainfall, those regions have moisture in the soil has one of its chief imbibed hope instead of despair, and uses in extending the irrigable area of successful farming seems likely to be the nation by making one gallon of imbibed hope instead of despair, and extended over thousands of square miles | water do the work done under more where it would be impossible without wasteful methods by two. the dry farming system. But he has never preached it as a substitute for rainfall is relied upon, the season is an rainfall, nor has he ever held out to the climate will ever change.

lands under the lee of the Rocky moungreat populations of happy and success-In all kinds of farming.
It is not in our stars, but in ourselves.

tried system of agriculture, and is depending on irrigation. If 20 inches of s one of the most useful men in Amer- ditches? Or if 15 inches can be made "And over the entire country, where

exceptional one in which drouths of nose countries the deceptive hope that | more or less severity do not occur. And whenever a drouth occurs, the remedy "The fates-or, as the ancients called is dry farming, whether the location be it, "the stars"-have decreed that the in Iowa or Ohio or Colorado. This present season has been one of wide-spread tains must always be content with and long-continued drouths in some rescanty rainfall. This does not mean that gions east of the Missouri. Crops have been shortened up in yield-perhaps ful people may not be sustained there; by just the amount which turns profit but it does mean that such populations into loss—by lack of moisture. And yet must succeed in spite of the aridity. there were copious rains early in the season. Dry farming would have held these rains in the ground, and would that we are underlings. have assured plentiful crops all over "In fact, the existence of this vast these afflicted fields. Dry farming arid region and the methods rendered won't hurt anything in a wet season necessary by its natural conditions and it is salvation in a dry one. Study seem likely to prove a blessing to the it. It is worth your while,

SPLENDID SHOWING IN DRY FARMING NEAR DALHART, THE PAST YEAR

s one of the successful dry farmers of this region.

"I cultivated 100 acres on my farm near Perico, and made fine crops of all into such an organization maize, kaffir, oats, beans, peas, melons, broom corn and wheat" said he. "My maize averaged 35 bushels to the acre; kaffir 39; Indian corn, 39; Mexican to proper winter plowing, and to the fact that I avoided the common error of so many farmers, of planting more acres than they could tend and did not like the country along the entire Mexican heavier.

Dalhart, Texas, Jan. 15 .- J. G. had done better than any grown at the Daihart, Texas, Jan. 15.—J. experimental farm near Plainview.

Schmidt, a former resident of Missouri, experimental farm near Plainview.

Mr. Schmidt is heartly in favor of organizing the farmers of the Panhandle, both upper and lower, and is now at work upon a plan to get them

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never let the weeds get the start of me."

Mr. Schmidt produced a letter from H. W. Campbell, the scientific soil culture man, who said in the letter that Schmidt's crops in 1909 had yielded and letter that Schmidt's crops in 1909 had yielded and letter that the scientific soil culture man, who said in the letter that Schmidt's crops in 1909 had yielded and letter that letter that the scientific soil culture man, who said in the letter that disappoints these who use it for ob-stinate coughs, colds and irritations of the throat and lungs. It stands un-rivaled as a remedy for all throat and

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HUNTING and FISHING such as

A somewhat unusual experiment is taken of these, as they will be turned that which is being made by Mr. Quinn, in before they have extracted sufficient moisture from the soil to become a herticulturist for the province of South serious detriment to the trees. In wetter localities, such as in our hilly districts. early ploughing is a very questionable practice, and our best orchardists have In connection with the tillage of orchards in the open country where the rainfall Is only a trifle over 20 inches, come to the conclusion that it is desirable to leave the ground fairly flat and growing a crop of grass or weeds until the early spring, so that the soil may be held in position. The land should be worked as soon as the teams can get on digging should be done with a view to it, and sufficient moisture will then be retained to enable the trees to go through the summer successfully. It exposing as big a surface of the soil as will possibly be news to many of our older orange growers that the proprietor of one of the largest orangeries in South Australia has recently procured a subsoiling plow, and intends to break That we are underlings, up a fair portion of the space between the rows with this instrument, as he is convinced that the continuous application of water year after year combined with a shallow tillage, that has been followed in the past, tends to bring the subsoil into a condition totally unsuited for the penetration of the roots of citrus or other trees. This departure from the ordinary method of cultiva-tion will be watched with considerable interest, but if the work is judiciously done, and is combined trith other good cultural methods, no fear need be felt



as to the result.